

It's better to be a bondholder with Uncle Sam than a bondman under the Kaiser.—Oscar S. Straus

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

New York



Tribune

WEATHER  
Showers to-day. Slightly warmer,  
To-morrow partly cloudy. Mod-  
erate shifting winds.  
Full Report on Page 7

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The Tribune Assn.)

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and  
within commuting distance) THREE CENTS  
Elsewhere

French Regain Heights Before Amiens;  
Baker Plans Army of 2,298,000 by July

Nation Passes \$3,000,000,000 Mark  
In Liberty Loan; City Still Is Lagging

Grand Total Is \$2,940,644,400, Without Figures for  
Friday and To-day's  
Final Rush

AND YOU HAVE TO BE BEGGED TO BUY 4 1/4% U. S. BONDS!

Banks Will Keep  
Open Till Midnight

New York District Gains  
\$66,574,000, but Is  
\$126,000,000 Behind  
Its Schedule

America's citizen army yesterday  
marched far beyond the minimum goal  
in the third Liberty Loan and contin-  
ued on their way to oversubscription.  
Five of the twelve Federal Reserve  
districts already have rolled up over-  
subscriptions, and five others have  
nine-tenths of their allotments sub-  
scribed.  
Tabulations for the first twenty-three  
days of the loan, which included the  
period up to Thursday night, showed  
that \$2,940,644,400 had been raised  
throughout the nation, which is less  
than \$60,000,000 below the official min-  
imum fixed by the government. Sub-  
scriptions that were filed yesterday—  
and which are not included in the fore-  
going total—were more than adequate  
to carry the country as a whole over its  
quota.  
Although to-day is the final day to  
subscribe, the New York district, in  
the official figures announced yesterday  
in Washington, still remained next to  
last in the table of relative achieve-  
ments.

Banks Open Until Midnight  
Subscription books close technically  
at the end of business hours, but nearly  
all the banks of the city, in view of  
the great emergency, have agreed to  
stay open until midnight to allow the  
people to rise up in their financial  
might and take their place among the  
best of the nation instead of the poor-  
est.

The national total for Thursday was  
the largest of the campaign, but it is  
believed it will be exceeded by yester-  
day's and to-day's aggregates. The  
gain for the twenty-third day was  
\$189,283,700. These statistics show the  
twelve Federal Reserve districts ran  
\$180,644,400 ahead of their schedule for  
the period.

In New York and the rest of the  
Second Federal Reserve District the  
spurt Thursday was less than that of  
Wednesday. The gain for the twenty-  
third day was \$66,574,000, bringing the  
grand total up to \$773,559,650. The  
second Liberty Loan campaign last  
October ended on the twenty-third day  
with a total twice as large as that for  
the corresponding period of this loan.

Why New York Lags  
If it had followed the schedule  
necessary to reach its unofficial goal  
of \$1,500,000,000 the district should  
have raised \$1,350,000,000 in this time.  
The totals for yesterday and to-day  
will have to average \$363,224,675 to  
reach the maximum figure. And, be-  
cause the district was \$54,449,350 be-  
hind the minimum schedule Thursday  
night, it will have to average \$63-  
224,650 for the two days not yet re-  
ported to reach the \$900,000,000 official  
goal.

Seward Prosser, president of the  
Bankers Trust Company and a member  
of the Central Liberty Loan Com-  
mittee in this district, yesterday in-  
terpreted the attitude of the campaign  
leaders toward New York's prospects.  
"I think," Mr. Prosser said, "New  
York is coming through in a large way  
in the matter of this loan. But New  
York is not having the easiest time in  
the world doing it. Her quota is based  
on her banking capital, but the big  
corporations which are doing their  
banking here are distributing the  
credit for their investments through-  
out the country. Many large de-  
positors with homes in the suburbs are  
paying for their subscriptions with  
money in New York banks and credit-  
ing them up in their home towns.  
There is another difficulty, too, in the  
situation, and that is the payment of  
income and excess profits taxes, which  
will presently be due."

Five Districts Oversubscribed  
While New York is struggling nearly  
15 points behind its quota, Minneapo-  
lis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and  
Boston Federal Reserve districts are  
credited with oversubscriptions, and  
San Francisco, Dallas, Philadelphia,  
Richmond and Cleveland have passed  
beyond 90 per cent of their quotas.  
The analysis of the New York figures  
follows:

NEW YORK CITY		
Subscriptions Received		
	Total	P.c. of
	23d day.	to date, quota.
Manhattan	\$46,772,650	\$488,829,650 79
Brooklyn	5,356,450	27,277,500 94
Queens	82,000	277,050 85
Richmond	186,350	6,971,980 157
Westchester	461,500	2,022,600 196
Total	\$53,459,950	\$537,904,750 81



OUR BOYS ARE  
SHARING THEIR  
RATIONS—AND  
THEIR LIVES

Your Opportunity, Privilege, Duty

In a room at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street stand sixty waste baskets full of little coupons, half as large as the palm of your hand. Each bit of paper represents the first instalment paid on a fifty or one-hundred dollar Liberty bond.  
The third Liberty Loan is already an incredible popular success. It has been bought, not by the banks and corporations and investors, who reckon interest, but by the people.  
It is expected that the individual subscriptions will amount to more than four millions in the New York district. There are 13,000,000 people in the district. Therefore, nearly one in three has bought a Liberty bond.  
Are you one of the other two?  
If so, there is one day more. This is your last chance to contribute to the most heartening performance since our khaki uniforms began to fall in No Man's Land.

40,000 Prisoners  
A Week To Be Sent  
To Berlin by Russia

(By The Associated Press)  
MOSCOW, Saturday, April 27.—The exchange of prisoners with Germany will soon begin. A special commission charged with this work has arrived here with Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia. There are 3,000,000 Russians in German hands, while 1,000,000 Germans are held in Russia. The first to be exchanged will be women, boys under sixteen and men over fifty and invalids. These will be followed by the military prisoners of war.  
It is proposed to exchange 40,000 weekly at ten different points. A few exchanges of invalids have already been made. Most of the German prisoners are in Siberia. Their transportation is a grave problem because of railroad disorganization and water transportation is to be used exclusively to move them.  
The formation of a new War Department is progressing satisfactorily. Generals in the old army are accepting responsible positions and co-operating with the Soviet government in the organization of the Red army. Leon Trotsky has publicly stated that they deserve the respect of the workmen, but his efforts to secure wide co-operation are hampered by the thoughtless remarks of a Bolshevik leader, who called the generals "workmen's orderlies." Several prominent

Uncle Sam Bakes  
Bread in Buffalo  
To Break Strike

Buffalo, May 3.—Uncle Sam went into the baking business here to-day to meet a situation created by a strike of 200 bakers in twenty shops. All wage demands had been granted by the master bakers, the strike being precipitated on the issue of hours, the men demanding a reduction of sixty minutes a week and refusing to leave this question to arbitration.  
James B. Stafford, Federal Food Administrator, acted promptly. He commanded three of the largest bakeries, ordered them to discontinue all baking except bread and instructed the bakeshops where strikes are in force to get their supply of bread from the Federal bakeshops.  
Men who would strike on such an issue in the present crisis, Mr. Stafford said in a letter, are not 100 per cent American.  
Following a conference with master bakers this morning, Food Administrator Stafford added three more bakeries to those working for the United States government, these with the three commandeered at midnight having a total capacity of 200,000 loaves of bread daily. This amount, it was said, would supply the city's normal demands. Yesterday, when the first effects of the strike were felt, the supply fell to 15,000 loaves.  
Mr. Stafford's action, it is said, is without precedent in meeting situations caused by strikes.

Germans Draft Belgians  
To Build Big Guns

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, May 3.—In a desperate air fight over the American lines northwest of Toul to-day Charles W. Chapman, jr., of Waterloo, Iowa, and a German pilot with whom he was fighting plunged to the earth inside the German lines, both their machines wrapped in flames.  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 3.—In a desperate air fight over the American lines northwest of Toul to-day Charles W. Chapman, jr., of Waterloo, Iowa, and a German pilot with whom he was fighting plunged to the earth inside the German lines, both their machines wrapped in flames.

Draft Calls  
233,742 Men-  
During May

War Department Asks  
\$13,000,000,000 for  
Military Needs

New York Quota  
To Be 32,330 Men

"This Is No Time for  
Limit," Is New Policy  
of Baker

An army of 2,298,000 men under arms, including 130,000 officers, by July 1 was promised by Secretary Baker yesterday. An appropriation of at least \$13,000,000,000 will be required.  
At the same time, the Provost Marshal General announced that 233,742 men had been called to join the colors in May. Of these New York will furnish 32,330 men.  
Mr. Baker said it was the purpose of the War Department to mobilize all the men for whom equipment and training facilities could be provided.  
"There is no limit," he said. "We will call out enough men to make victory certain."

America to Have  
2,298,000 Men in  
Arms Before July  
By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Baker expects to have an army of 2,168,000 men and 130,000 officers in arms by July 1. This became known after the Secretary's appearance before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, when he discussed chiefly the appropriations that would be required by the Quartermaster's Department of the army—about half the \$13,000,000,000 or more which will be asked for the coming year. The exact amount of this total was not disclosed to the committee. It will only appear, as the various items are explained.  
General March, Acting Chief of Staff, formerly an artillery officer with General Pershing, will discuss the ordnance appropriations with the committee on Monday. This is the other big item beside subsistence appropriations explained to-day by Secretary Baker and General March. On Tuesday appropriations for the air programme will be discussed. How much will be provided for air fighting is not known. A pending bill appropriating \$400,000,000 additional for aircraft has been withdrawn. Entire provision for aircraft will be made in the measure now being explained to the Military Affairs Committee.

Has Power to  
Call 800,000 Men

Secretary Baker does not require additional authority to increase the existing army to 2,168,000 by July 1. Under the original draft act, as interpreted by General Crowder, the War Department still has power to call 500,000, plus certain non-combatant forces who go with them, making a total of about 800,000 men. As many as are required to bring the army up to the number mentioned will be called this month and next.  
There is special reason to call them. The number of troops in this country has been rapidly diminished since the German offensive began and will be still more rapidly diminished now that the British are increasing the shipping for their transportation. Military authorities hold that there should always be at least as many men training in this country as there are abroad. The reservoir here is required to make up for wastage at the front and to increase the army in the rear. The supply here would soon fall below the required level if additional men were not called out to take the places of those being shipped.  
Army Here Must  
Be Increased  
As the army abroad increases the army here will have to increase so that if there were 2,500,000 men abroad provision would have to be made for 2,500,000 men here. For this purpose it is not planned to build additional cantonnements, but some of those already in existence may be enlarged.  
An additional army may be raised under the present laws, but additional troops to be raised would have to be made until the appropriation bills now being explained to the House Committee become a law. These bills probably will be reported by the House Committee by the end of next week or early in the following week. But

Britain Ready to Meet Peace Drive

LONDON, May 3.—In the personal opinion of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, the failure of Germany's "knockout offensive" on the Western front will result in a big peace offensive, directed mainly against Great Britain and possibly made in an attractive form, but which will not afford any terms the Allies can look at. He made this statement in an interview for The Associated Press.  
"I do not believe in the grandiose plans of the Germans," said Lord Robert, "but clearly they will play for peace unless they can achieve victory by a knockout. They want to prolong war until they can get possession of Russia's resources. If they fail in the West there will be a very bad time in Germany and Austria; we cannot tell how bad. Therefore it will be their aim to lead their people to believe that they need hold out until harvest and that then they will get food from Russia. Their plan, therefore, is for a big peace offensive, very largely against Great Britain.  
"In comparison with the outburst of pan-Germanism engineered by them just before this offensive, the next offer will probably be more moderate, but, compared with justice, anything but moderate.  
"They can then turn to their people and speak of German moderation, but their offers will not approach anything we can look at. Not that by these offers they will really intend peace, but this offensive will be intended to keep up the courage of their people until they have established what they regard as an impregnable position in Russia."

Norway and  
America Sign  
Trade Pact

First of Kind With North  
European Neutral; Reg-  
ulates Exports

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Signing of a general commercial agreement between the United States and Norway, the first agreement of the kind to be entered into by America with one of the North European neutrals, was announced to-night by the War Trade Board.  
Under the agreement, Norway is assured of supplies to cover her estimated needs, so far as they can be furnished without detriment to the war needs of the United States and its associates, and Norway, on her part, agrees to permit unhampered export to America and its allies of all Norwegian products not needed for home consumption.  
It is provided that none of the supplies imported from the United States or its associates or forwarded with the aid of American bunker coal shall go directly or indirectly to Germany. Powers or be used to replace commodities exported to those countries. This applies to anything produced by any auxiliaries to production obtained under the agreement.  
Signed by McCormick and Nansen  
The agreement was signed by Vice C. McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous explorer, on special mission to this country from Norway.  
The agreement contains long schedules enumerating the quantities of foodstuffs, fodder, fertilizer, textiles, metals and minerals, rubber and miscellaneous commodities which Norway is entitled to receive. Norway is to furnish many things, including nitrates, iron ore, metals used in hardening special process steels, timber for mine props, wood pulp and other exports, particularly for the Allies. America's own requirements in the way of imports from Norway being relatively small.  
"It is of course provided that none of the supplies imported from the United States or its associates or forwarded by the aid of American bunker coal shall go directly or indirectly to any of the Central Powers or be used to replace commodities exported to those countries," says a statement by the War Trade Board.  
"Bunker coal and supplies for ships carrying the supplies to Norway will be furnished, and such vessels will not be seized or hampered by the United States and associated governments, though the powers of inspection and supervision necessary under war conditions are, of course, retained.  
"The agreement, which in its terms is considered most liberal to Norway, represents an arrangement satisfactory to both parties, the American representatives having some time ago informed Commissioner Nansen that they accepted the final Norwegian proposal as a basis for the completed agreement.  
"The War Trade Board believes that this liberality toward Norway and the sacrifices this country is making to place at the disposal of that country the supplies of which Norway stands in need will be understood and endorsed by the American people, in view of the attitude which Norwegians have adopted and maintained in adhering to their right and obligation as a neutral seafaring nation and public carrier to keep their shipping in operation regardless of the menace of the ruthless, unsparring German submarine attempting to enforce an illegal, piratical hold-up of the world's commerce, and of Norway's unwavering adherence to its neutrality in the face of heavy German pressure.  
"It will be remembered that, according to figures published a short time ago, Norway has paid a heavy price in 1,500,000 tons of shipping destroyed and 1,000 lives sacrificed as toll to the German submarines to maintain this political and maritime neutrality. Norway, in addition, alone of the northern neutrals, is absolutely dependent upon outside imports of food and supplies to maintain her national existence, and is not, aside from fish and fish products, a food exporting nation."

U. S. Seizes  
\$40,000,000  
Ehret Estate

Property of New York  
Brewer, Living in Berlin,  
Taken Over

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Property, announced to-day his intention of taking possession of the holdings of George Ehret, the New York brewer. George Ehret, jr., concurred in this decision upon learning that his father's residence in Germany since the United States entered the war placed his holdings in the enemy category.  
George Ehret, jr., has signified his willingness to turn over to the government his father's property, which is said to amount to \$24,000,000 in real estate and \$16,000,000 in personal property. The following statement was made by Mr. Palmer:  
"No change in the management of the property is contemplated. George Ehret, jr., and the Central Trust Company have been named as depositaries for the Alien Property Custodian, and the rents and other income will be collected by George Ehret, jr., as usual, who will make periodical accounting to the Alien Property Custodian.  
"This property became of enemy character through the residence of the owner under the Trading with the Enemy act, although he was an American citizen. If Mr. Ehret, sr., should return to America and thus lose his enemy character, the Department of Justice would entertain jurisdiction of any claim he might make, under Section 9, to have his property returned to him. Under Section 9 the President may return the property to him if satisfied of his return to this country and of his American citizenship.  
If Mr. Ehret, sr., should return to America and thus lose his enemy character, the Department of Justice would entertain jurisdiction of any claim which he might make to have his property returned to him.  
Mr. Ehret, sr., is eighty-three years old, and recently when it was announced that he was a purchaser of Liberty bonds it was said that he was in Switzerland, although his old home was in New York. He had gone to it before the United States declared the existence of a state of war with Germany.  
According to the Directory of Directors, he is a director of the Astoria Silk Works and the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company, vice-president and director of George Ringler & Co., and director of the New York & College Point Ferry Company. George Ehret, jr., likewise is interested in these companies.  
George Ehret, sr., was born in Haver, Germany in 1835. He helped his father as a cooper, served an apprenticeship in German breweries, and followed his father to New York in 1857. After nine years with the Hupfels he started a brewery of his own. He enjoyed uninterrupted success until fire swept away all he had saved. He rebuilt in East Ninety-second Street, between Second and Third avenues.  
More than twenty years ago it was estimated that he had accumulated a fortune of \$10,000,000. From the first he confined the operations of his plant to the production of lager beer.  
He helped to organize the United States Brewers' Association. For many years he was a patron of the principal German societies in this country. In 1916 he bought the old Arion Society clubhouse at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue and told the society to keep on using it, rent free.  
In the same year he bought the American Maltting Company's plant at Sixty-third Street and the East River.

5,000 Officers Balk  
At Swivel Chair Jobs

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Every one of the 5,000 officers in the War Department's Ordnance Bureau has applied for foreign service. High officers in the bureau to-day pointed to this fact as refuting charges that the officers were "balked" by the use of swivel chairs. The bureau is staffed with officers with "bomb proof" jobs.  
Cases have not been uncommon, it was said, where men have been reprimanded for attempting to use outside influence to get overseas service.  
The objective time tables of the Germans indicate that they are finding their task to advance in Flanders and on the Somme, where they are yet at a standstill, much heavier than they anticipated.  
Last night there was much bombing activity on both sides, the entire airman inflicting heavy casualties. The Australians carried out successfully minor operations at Villers-Bretonneux during the night, while the

Foe Delays  
New Thrust;  
Haig Better  
His Position

Pétain's Men Take Hill  
82, Cheating Teutons  
of Vital Railway  
Point

Heavy Fire Opens  
Along Lys Sector

Allies Score in Fight-  
ing at Villers-Breton-  
neux; Prisoners  
Taken

The temporary paralysis of the German offensive in Flanders has continued into the fourth day. In two spirited local actions the Allies have improved their positions appreciably on the vital front east and southeast of Amiens, the sector where most observers expect the next big German blow to fall.  
Just south of the Avre River, where the French recently captured Senecat Wood, Pétain's men advanced again and achieved what Paris officially calls "perfect success."  
They took Hill 82 and a wood bordering the Avre between Haillies and Castel. These positions were the closest to Amiens held by the enemy and of strategic importance. Hill 82 is three miles from the Paris-Amiens railway. The French operation blunted the point of the German salient a second time.  
North of the Luce the British and French fought a spirited engagement with the foe near the monument south of Villers-Bretonneux and captured more of the valuable high ground on the plateau between the Luce and the Somme. Prisoners were taken in both these operations.  
American troops apparently did not participate in the engagements, although their trenches are not far off.  
Correspondents in Holland and Switzerland report a distinct drop in German confidence, due to the long lull in the offensive. At the same time all Allied spokesmen of prominence are full of optimism regarding the course the campaign is taking.  
A representative of the British War Office gave out a statement saying the foe had used up a larger number of fresh divisions than the Allies. So far in the Flanders fighting, he said, the foe had used thirty-five fresh divisions, besides nine already there. He still believed the main effort of the enemy would come south of the Somme in a new attempt to separate the French and British.  
A further resumption of the northern offensive, however, may be foreshadowed in the report of a tremendous hostile bombardment of the Lys region yesterday morning. There were very heavy big gun duels at several other points of the front.

Terrific Gunfire  
Is Again Reported  
In Lys Region

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 3 (via Ottawa).—A tremendous crescendo of gunfire has broken out this morning, the principal increase being apparently in the Lys region.  
The objective time tables of the Germans indicate that they are finding their task to advance in Flanders and on the Somme, where they are yet at a standstill, much heavier than they anticipated.  
Last night there was much bombing activity on both sides, the entire airman inflicting heavy casualties. The Australians carried out successfully minor operations at Villers-Bretonneux during the night, while the

Continued on next page, Column 5